



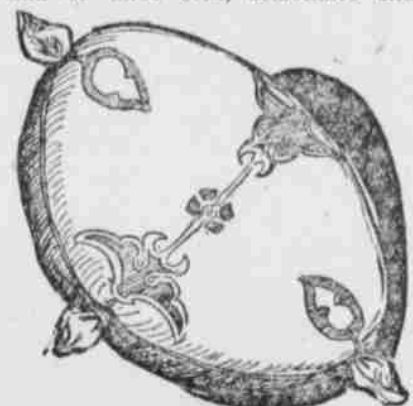
## Comfort for Cozy Corners

ELABORATE AND PLAIN CUSHIONS IN PROFUSION.

Hand-Painted Floral Fantasies Among the Finer Ones Shown—Handsome Brocades Worked in Many Varied Styles.

Among the most elaborate cushions, incidentally costing a neat sum, are the exquisite ones for the drawing room and the boudoir de luxe of plain with hand-painted scenes from Watteau. Etched medallions of similar scenes in fanciful shapes and bordered by gilt-cord are temptingly displayed. Hand-painted floral fantasies, sweet peas, roses, lilies of the valley, besides other appropriate florals are shown in graceful sprays on pale tinted background in cream and black. A most tempting cushion was designed after the popular song, "The Honey-suckle and the Bee." Bees were shown gayly feasting upon cultivated and wild honeysuckle, the whole being unusually realistic.

Very handsome brocades are shown in scrolls and florals, both in satin and velvet with gold and silver cord and thread employed as high lights and to emphasize certain parts of the design. The edges are outlined with thin or thick cord, sometimes silk



Library Cushion of Leather on Suede With Applied Designs.

against gold. Black satin very frequently adds an exceedingly novel and effective touch, bringing out the design as nothing else would.

A decidedly luxurious and Oriental air is imparted to cushions of velvet and satin by bands of heavy lace,

studded with beads or jeweled sequins. The circular-shaped cushion, with crossed bands forming diameters, is so treated without additional decoration which would mar the ornate but rich beauty of the sparkling lace.

Leather cushions of all sorts and conditions are enjoying great vogue. Brilliant ones of scarlet, green, warm brown and tans in suede and soft



Hand-Painted or Tinted Pillows.

leathers are immensely liked. More conservative tastes prefer the bright lined cushions with little or no decoration.

Stenciled effects in leather cushions are very good, these usually showing up in a lighter or darker shade than the cushion itself or in a pleasantly contrasting shade.

For example, a very rich design was in a warm shade of ten suede with black fleur-de-lis outlined in raising circles of gold (yellow paint touched with gold). The same idea was also shown in a scarlet saphron with black fleur-de-lis. Stenciled monograms, too, are among the exclusive novelties which the amateur artist may copy.

Altogether different are the cut-out patterns of leather, sometimes being an all-over design, again a wide border running diagonally through the center and under which a contrasting color is used.

Cushions of these rough and ready materials look their best in a well-stuffed circular design, the newest having ear-tied corners. Many are stenciled in queer Japanese characters and heraldic designs. When only a little work is desired, then tinted patterns require only a heavy cotton or silk for outlining purposes.



## What Women Have Done in Politics

By Mrs. John A. Logan

Their Crusade Against Unjust Laws—Women Prime Movers in all Great Reforms—They Cannot Cope With Men in the Manipulation of Politics—Strength Lies in Tact and Intention.

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(Mrs. John A. Logan is known and esteemed by all Americans. Accompanying her distinguished husband, the most prominent of all the volunteer soldiers, through the civil war, to her belongs the honor of establishing the first hospital for sick soldiers. From the close of the war till her husband's death she was his closest adviser in political matters. Since his death she has retained her prominence before the public and her influence in national affairs.)

That women have wielded a powerful influence in the political world cannot be denied when we contrast the position she occupied in this country as late as 1850 with her present status. There was not a state in the union which did not bear upon its statute books most unjust and unrighteous laws under which a woman could be deprived of her property and subjected to the most outrageous treatment and literally robbed of her inheritance through the profligacy and recklessness of an unworthy husband. She had no protection against the cruelty of parent or husband or the disposition of anything without her consent. If she rebelled against their authority they had the power to destroy her reputation and could take her children away from her, if she had any, and they were so disposed. If the laws did not give them this power the practice sanctioned and sustained men in their unjust domination over women.

The unjust rulings of a school board precipitated Miss Anthony's rebellion against the unfair treatment of women and caused the first movement for woman suffrage. For a half-century Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton and others of their heroic colleagues kept up the warfare until the obnoxious laws were expunged and much more just and righteous ones enacted.

In some of the states the right of female suffrage has been extended and women have been chosen to official positions, including that of representatives in the state legislatures, and I am proud to say that they have made good records. It has been gratifying to know that the presence of women at the polls has had a salutary effect on the elections. The riotous disposition which characterized the balloting on election days, and not infrequently ended in bloodshed, has been changed to a holiday occasion and general good-natured festivities. I hope to see the great improvement in political methods anticipated and claimed by the advocates of female suffrage.

Through the coalition of the various elements of discord some of these states had passed into the hands of irresponsible men without records which entitled them to fill these positions. They have been a hindrance to all legislation for the welfare of state or nation. But in the recognition of the betterment of social and political conditions it is to be hoped that the ablest and best of all communities may be brought to the front and that speedily the highest class of representatives may come from the states that have inaugurated woman suffrage.

The most ungenerous must confess that behind all great reform movements in this country women have been the inspiration and most potent force. In religion, temperance, social and municipal reforms women have been the primary and untiring workers; to them much is due for the high moral and religious standard of our progression and Christian civilization. In the education of the masses women have been most conspicuous; a majority of the teachers in the public schools are and always have been women. This daily contact with the youth of the country has given them the largest opportunities for the guidance of their pupils into channels of the highest moral rectitude and patriotism. Next to the mothers the public school teachers are the most potent influences in the land.

If they go farther and accomplish

the readjustment of the scale of labor and compensation so that men and women would receive a like remuneration for like service it would be an achievement that would bring a proper reward for her labor. It would be found that in the same line of work in many instances women would receive more and men less than they do now—with the fixed standard that men are always paid more than women for equal work. This unequal pay has led governments, state and national, and private business enterprises into the employment of many women, who as a rule accomplish more and demand less than men. They are prompt and absolutely reliable in the discharge of duties assigned them, without questioning the importance or necessity of them. In consequence men are constantly threatening rebellion against the employment of women on the ground that women can do nothing for the perpetuation of individual or party supremacy, because they cannot vote or participate in political logrolling.

I do not believe that the organization of women's political clubs ever materially aided any party. They are not by nature fitted for the work expected of political clubs. No self-respecting woman could or would engage in canvassing city wards in the interests of any party candidate, local or otherwise. Their power lies in a different direction.

Women, like men, are always ambitious to fill the petty offices of any organization to which they belong and are too jealous of each other to follow the lead of any one woman. They are not logical and are rarely well informed on the questions which enter into all political campaigns. They cannot discuss anything without allowing personal preferences and prejudices to enter the discussion. In the rivalry for election to the offices of societies of women everyone has witnessed with much regret unseemly scrambles and ignoble schemes that would disgrace even a political demagogue. Frequently these contests, as in men's societies, have resulted in the elevation of the least eligible, because women of true ability will not lend themselves to intrigue and dishonorable means for advancement.

It should be the ambition of every woman to be well informed on all subjects, especially those bearing upon domestic and political economy. She should be able to give legitimate reasons for her opinions and to defend them with dignity and intelligence. Pretensions, unsupported by actual knowledge, will affect little in the matter of conversion to one's views or inducing a following. Brainy women are apt to be too assertive to accomplish their desires or create an enthusiasm for any cause they espouse. Women are too honest and too frank to cope with men in the science and manipulation of politics.

We believe that woman's greatest strength and influence lies in her tactfulness and intuitions. She may be gratified by seeing her opinions appropriated and manfully defended provided she makes no sign of recognition of them, for few men will admit that they are the least impressed by any theory or suggestion advanced by a woman.

The women who have wielded the most powerful influence over the masterful minds of the world have claimed the minimum, been the most reticent and the least in evidence in the victories scored. Their keen perceptive faculties and intuitive knowledge of human nature are heaven-born gifts, and the women who have cultivated these gifts and have filled the positions of devoted wives have had the immeasurable gratification of knowing that had rendered valuable aid to their husbands in the realization of their ambitions by the judicious exercise of them.

There are many brilliant women who have left an impression upon the times in which they lived who have never been wedded except to the special cause they have espoused. I am ready to ascribe all honor to them and can feel that had the fates decreed an eligible copartnership they would have achieved even greater renown.

**Bismarck's Lucky Number.**  
Bismarck held that three was the perfect number. His own associations therewith were remarkable. He had served three masters. He had three names: Bismarck, Schoenhause and Lauenberg. He was concerned in three wars and signed three treaties of peace. In the Franco-Prussian war he had three horses killed under him. He brought about the meeting of three emperors and was responsible for the triple alliance. He had three children, his family motto was "In trinitate robur" (strength in trinity) and contemporary caricatures pictured him with three hairs on his head.

**Came Home Out of Curiosity.**  
A Springfield man whose wife was away on a visit became tired of "bacheling" and hit upon a plan to induce her to return, says the Kansas City Star. He sent her copies of the local papers with some items clipped out. The scheme worked admirably. In less than a week she was home to find out what it was that had been going on that her husband didn't want her to know about.

**Fine Speeches Accounted For.**  
John Bright was once asked how it was that Pitt made one of the finest speeches after drinking two bottles of port. John Bright was as usual equal to the occasion. He pointed out that verbatim reporting was unknown in those days and he suggested that the other members of the house, on whose opinion Pitt's reputation largely depended, had probably drunk three bottles.



## Dainty Feminine Night Robe

FLANNELETTE GARMENT PRETTY AND COMFORTABLE.

Can Easily Be Made at Home in an Attractive Design—Comparatively Little and Inexpensive Material Called For.

There is no doubt that the flannel-ette nightgown of the past was rather a thing to shudder at from the appearance point of view, but now it is a recognized fact that the warmest of stuffs may be worked up into just as dainty a garment as its summer cousin of lawn and lace. The flannel-ette gown is especially suited for home-making, but the design should be attractive.

This really pretty gown requires only five yards of material, four yards of insertion and two yards of wide spaced beading, with some soft wash ribbon for the neck. All bulky and fussy decorations are quite out of place in any such gown as this; so that there is entire absence of small delicacies and intricate details in the picture. This lessens the work so that one could make three of these gowns in the space of time it would take to manufacture one dainty summer one.

The insertion is formed into a square yoke, both back and front, and from it the material hangs with five rather big tucks each side. Straps of the insertion are laid down over the shoulders, with excellent effect, and it appears again, as a border to the frills on the sleeves. There is more skill than appears to the casual glance, in these sleeves, for any gathering or fullness so out of place with flannel, is quite avoided. The beading is used to cover where the frill cuff joins the

sleeve, also the inside edge of the yoke, where the ribbon runs through and lies to a real bow. The same effect is given with the bending on the sleeves.

Now, allowing for the fact that this is a garment especially made for warmth, the pattern will be found to be arranged for the yoke like insertion to be laid over the flannel. This method has a double advantage, for not only does it increase the warmth but it makes the width of the trimming used a matter of not overwhelming importance. If one fancies the flannel



Flannelette Nightgown.

nel can be cut away and a transparent yoke left. Buttons and button holes placed near together complete an attractive and warm night-robe.

## Well Adapted to the Machine

Perfect Results Can Be Attained in Hemstitching.

There is no other handwork that can be imitated on the machine quite so successfully as hemstitching, says the Montreal Herald. In fact, unless the work is very carefully done by an expert, the machine work is to be preferred to hand work, being absolutely even and smooth. After the threads are drawn in the usual manner, fold the hem over almost to the upper edge of the drawn threads, and baste evenly. Have a fine needle in the machine and use No. 100 thread for ordinary work, and up to No. 200 for very fine goods. Have both tensions very tight, and the stitch of medium length. Then stitch on the wrong side just as near the edge of

the hem as possible. After removing the basting threads, take the under portion of the hem in one hand and the cloth above the hem in the other, and carefully draw the hem down to the bottom of the drawn threads. Hemstitched tucks are made in precisely the same way, and the two make a beautiful finish for white dresses, skirts, aprons and underwear, and save a world of time in the making of dainty baby clothes. A corded effect is sometimes tucked on heavy linen, and it can be produced by stitching a second time, just below the drawn threads, after the hem or tuck has been pulled into place. It can also be made the basis of simple drawn work designs, hemstitching both edges by machine, and then putting in one or more threads of handwork through the center.

## Too Few Women Sit Properly

Frequently Neither Rest Nor Grace in Attitudes Assumed.

The average woman wastes a great deal of her strength because she does not sit properly.

Suppose she has done a hard morning's work and sits down to write a letter or do a bit of sewing, she is pretty sure to perch on the edge of her chair, so that there is an undue strain upon the muscles of her back, her legs and her feet and so, instead of being a rest, a tax upon her already tired muscles.

Again, notice women in their homes, in the street cars, in church and so on.

Not one in 20 sits as she should.

The lower part of the back ought to be pushed firmly against the back of the chair or the pew, or the seat, then the spine holds itself up, the chest is expanded and the position is a normal and healthful one.

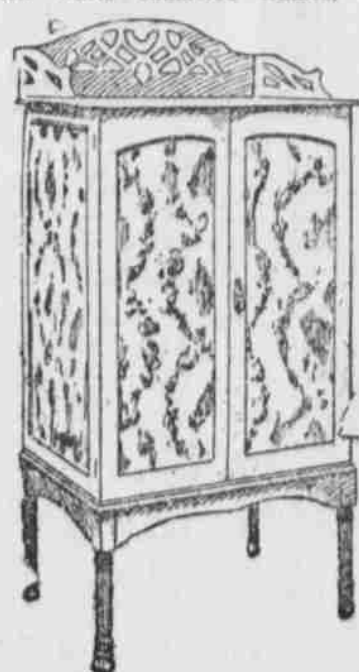
But as a rule it is the middle of the back which comes against the back of the seat, consequently the spine takes a curved position, the chest is depressed so that the lungs do not act properly and the strain comes upon muscles which were never intended to bear it.

It may be difficult to overcome the habit, but it is well worth the effort.

## BOTH USEFUL AND PRETTY.

Dainty Cretone Covered Cabinets Are Derservedly Popular.

Cretone covered cabinets, with their white enameled frames, are



among the dainty things in furnishing that are sought, because they are both useful and pretty. They do not

take up much room, as they stand from four to five feet high and they prove the most desirable of repositories for veils, gloves, handkerchiefs and collars. A variation of the familiar chiffonier style here shown is the one illustrated, with doors and containing five sliding trays for dress accessories of all sorts. Cabinets of this sort are fitted up for shoes, and likewise as receptacles for hats, the latter being equipped with shelves and movable pens. This development of the cabinet is a foreign idea, but the cretone and enamel chiffonier has been a favorite here for some time.

## Furs Harmonize with Frocks.

It is quite noticeable how many people are choosing pointed foxskins, and, indeed, they who can afford them, silver foxskins, for it is unmistakable that no other fur quite so well harmonizes with any and every color of frock as these particular white flecked brown black foxskins. Pointed foxskins harmonize with any and every frock and tailor suit.

These pointed foxskins are real fox; it is only that the little white hairs are inserted in the pointed foxskin, but born there in the real silver fox. Taffeta and foxskin are peculiarly charming in cooperation, another argument this for the taffeta frock.—The Gentlewoman.

## Timely and Useful Entertaining Hints

New and Novel Ideas for the Entertainment of Guests.

### An "Indian Meal."

Put one or two tents for wigwags and send the invitations on paper arrows through which a feather is thrust. There could be a sale of baskets, bead work and pottery, if the affair is given for a church or charity. Girls dressed as squaws may serve as attendants at the booths and act in the capacity of waiters. There are Indian post cards, which would make very good place cards or souvenirs. For refreshments serve:

Cornmeal Mush, with Milk  
Fish or some kind of game  
Bean Soup

Corn Bread Corn Muffins  
Indian Meal Pudding.

### An Evening with "Christy."

A club composed of young men and women gave this entertainment, which delighted their friends and was a social and financial success. Invitations were sent out for "An Evening with Christy," and some 12 or more of this artist's pictures were illustrated by tableaux, among them being: "The American Girl," "Making Bread Pills," "Rival Beauties," "The Widow and Her Friends," "The Nightmare of a Young Man Who Dreams He is Marrying for Money," and "The Society Girl."

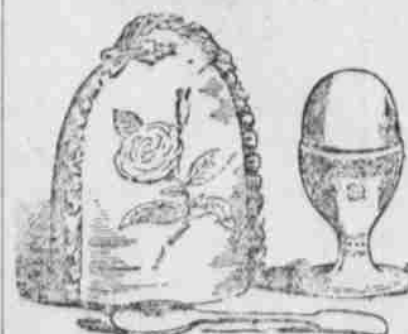
There was little or no expense attached to the affair, except the colored lights; each one participating was responsible for his or her costume. Light refreshments were served at a small price; the young men donned aprons and caps and acted in the capacity of waiters. So the sum made for charity was a goodly one.

### Photograph Place Cards.

Guests invited to dine with a hostess noted for her clever schemes were told to find their places at table by the photographs at each place.

To the wonderment of all, the pictures were of children. It was some time before the "judge" was recognized as the lad in knickerbockers sitting curled up in a big chair with a picture book spread out in his lap. The "matron" was discovered as a wee six-year-old girl, clasping a doll, while the "debutante" turned out to be the small miss in a perambulator, with an orange in one hand and a stick of candy tightly grasped in the other.

As the color scheme was red, the photographs were neatly framed in red ribbon, a bow at the corners; through one of these loops there was



sketch of an egg-cosy in a very simple and useful form. It should be made to stand just high enough to cover egg and egg-cup together. There is a little loop of twisted ribbon at the top with bows, by which it can be lifted off and on, and a small frill of material runs all round the edge. To complete it some pretty floral design may be worked on either side in colored silks.